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## THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY MARCH 26

### BABIE BELL.

"If she had lived, I think she could have been  
Ladies without and roses within."—(MARVELL.)

Have you not heard the poet tell  
How came the dainty Babie Bell  
Into this world of ours?  
The gates of Heaven were left ajar:  
With folded hands and dreamy eyes,  
She saw this planet like a star,  
Hung in the purple depths of even—  
Its bridges running to and fro  
O'er which the white-winged Angels go,  
Bearing the holy Dead to heaven.  
She touched a bridge of flowers—those feet  
So light, they did not bend the bells  
Of the celestial arches!  
They fell like dew upon the flowers,  
And all the air grew strangely sweet!  
And thus came dainty Babie Bell  
Into this world of ours.

She came and brought delicious May:  
The swallows built beneath the eaves;  
Like sunlight in and out the leaves,  
The robins went the live long day;  
The lily sang its noiseless bell,  
And o'er the porch the trembling vine  
Seemed bursting with its veins of wine  
How sweetly, softly, twilight fell!  
O, earth was full of singing birds,  
And happy spring-time flowers,  
When the dainty Babie Bell  
Came to this world of ours!

O Babie, dainty Babie Bell—  
How fair she grew from day to day,  
What woman-nature filled her eyes,  
What poetry within them lay!  
Those deep and tender twilight eyes,  
So full of meaning, pure and bright  
As if she yet stood in the light  
Of those oped gates of Paradise!  
And loved Babie more and more;  
O never in our hearts before  
Was love so lovely-born:  
We felt we had a link between  
This real world and that unseen—  
The land beyond the morn!  
And for the love of those dear eyes,  
For love of her whom God had forth,  
(The mother's being ceased on earth  
When Babie came from Paradise.)  
For love of Him who smote our lives,  
And woke the chords of joy and pain,  
We said Sweet Christ!—our hearts bent down  
Like violets after rain.

And now the orchards, which in June  
Were white and rosy in their bloom—  
Filling the crystal veins of air  
With gentle pulses of perfume—  
Were rich in Autumn's mellow prime:  
The lums were globs of honeyed wine,  
The laved sweets of summer time!  
The ivory chestnut burst its shell;  
The soft-cheeked peaches blushed and fell!  
The grapes were purpling in the grange,  
And time wrought just as rich a change  
In little Babie Bell!  
Her tiny form more perfect grew,  
And in her features we could trace  
Her angel nature ripened too.  
We thought her lovely when she came,  
But she was lovelier, saintly now—  
Around her pale angelic brow  
We saw a slender ring of flame!

God's hand had taken away the seal  
Which held the power of her speech:  
And if she said a few strange words,  
Whose meaning lay beyond our reach,  
She never was child to us.  
We never held her being's key!  
We could not teach her language:  
She was Christ's seal in purity!

At last he came, the messenger,  
The messenger from unseen lands:  
And what did dainty Babie Bell?  
She only crossed her little hands,  
She only looked more meek and fair!  
We perked back her raven hair;  
We laid some buds upon her brow,  
White buds, like scented flakes of snow—  
Death's bride arising in flowers!  
And thus went dainty Babie Bell  
Out of this world of ours!

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.—A special  
dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Mem-  
phis, 18th, says:

"Intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedi-  
tion, on Saturday, has been received. The  
fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, DeKalb,  
five small gunboats from the Mosquito fleet  
and eighteen transports. The Chillicothe  
being in advance, discovered a rebel battery  
of five heavy guns, at Greenwood, at the  
confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalla-  
busha Rivers, and immediately commenced  
an attack on the battery. The fight was  
discontinued at dark. It was renewed the  
next morning (Friday) by the Chillicothe,  
and continued during the day. One of the  
enemy's guns was dismounted. The Chillicothe  
received sixty-four shots, one of which  
entered a port-hole, killing three and  
wounding fourteen.

"On Saturday morning only a few shots  
were fired, owing to the scarcity of ammuni-  
tion on the Chillicothe. Besides the Green-  
wood battery, it is reported that the enemy  
have strongly fortified Yazoo City and Man-  
chester.

"The fleet at last accounts was three miles  
miles above the junction of the Tallahatchie  
and Yallahusha Rivers, two hundred miles  
from Helena, and one hundred and fifty  
miles from Yazoo City."

"The number of hogheads of leaf to-  
bacco sold in warehouse in this city since  
the beginning of the season, Nov. 18, 1862,  
to date, was fourteen thousand six hundred  
and forty-six hogheads.—(Lou. Jour.)

## HARRY WATSON, OR OUR CLASS.

### A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.

"We are growing old! how the thought will rise  
When a glance is backward cast  
To some well remembered spot that lies  
In the dimness of the past."

There was no one more universally be-  
loved by his schoolmates, and admired by  
the inhabitants of our country village than  
Harry Watson. There was a becoming  
modesty about his manners, a refinement  
about his ways, a suavity in his disposition,  
a benevolence in his heart, and a warmth of  
affection in his bosom, which won for him  
the esteem of the young and old. Seldom,  
if ever, was Harry Watson seen arraigned  
as a prisoner for a misdemeanor before the  
desk of old George Clark, the village school-  
master; and everywhere was he held up as a  
worthy example for imitation by the parents  
of his school-mates, and by old George  
Clark, who with emphasis would often ex-  
claim that Harry Watson would become a  
great man yet. Yet no one was more  
sprightly in the play or fond of amusement  
than Harry.

Harry Watson was the only son of a poor  
widow, who was compelled through neces-  
sity to gain her livelihood by her needle.—  
His father had died when he was yet but a  
child, and had been one of the most influ-  
ential as well as affluent men in the village.  
At his death he left all his earthly pos-  
sessions to his bereaved wife; but she enjoyed  
her blessings only a short time: for some  
avaricious and dishonest neighbors attempt-  
ed to break the will of Charles Watson, and  
after a long trial, they succeeded, and cheat-  
ed the helpless widow out of every dollar  
of her property, and she became suddenly  
poor. There were many hearts that sym-  
pathized with the unfortunate widow; for they  
were conscious that by an unjust trial—by  
bribery and deception—she had been wrong-  
ed out of her rightful possessions.—  
Although there came a change, an un-  
expected change over the circumstances  
of Mrs. Watson, yet in her misfortunes she  
was still as much thought of, still as re-  
spected as when she rode in her golden car  
of prosperity, and plenty filled her hearth.—  
For Mrs. Watson was an exemplary Chris-  
tian, and her benevolence to the poor had  
made her beloved and admired by all. Ex-  
ercising that true, God-like piety which re-  
veals itself distinctly in the outward walk  
through a whole course of life, she did not  
neglect to instill the true principles of mor-  
ality deeply within the young heart of her  
son, and to teach him the sacred precepts of  
religion, and thus to build within his bosom  
a foundation of virtue, which would  
lead him safely through the labyrinths of  
temptation, and throw around him a mantle  
of morality which would protect him in af-  
ter years from the fascination of vice.

We have remarked that Harry was hand-  
some—and so, indeed he was. His light  
blue eyes, his nut-brown hair, which curled  
beautifully over his snow-white expansive  
forehead, the beautiful glow upon his  
cheeks, withal, gave him a very fascinating  
though feminine appearance. And this was  
Harry Watson. It was not much to be  
wondered at, then, that he was a favorite  
with all the girls of the village, and a particu-  
lar belle of Clara Gray's the youthful  
belle of Greenville town. Clara was a sweet  
and lovely creature, and many were the  
young hearts who sought to win her smiles,  
to steal a kiss from her rose bud lips, to be  
her mate in the play, or her guardian when  
she strolled through the forests or over the  
green hills; but Harry Watson, was always  
the successful aspirant.

Clara Gray was the only daughter of the  
wealthy farmer Gray, whose house stood a  
little back from the village, on the banks  
of a rippling stream. None were greater  
friends than Squire Watson and Farmer  
Gray; and since his decease, and the change  
of circumstances of the Watsons, it never-  
theless did not lessen the friendship which  
had ever existed between the two families.

Time flew rapidly away, Harry Watson  
grew with his years. None could excel him  
in drawing and painting, and his beautiful  
specimens always gained for him the highest  
mark of favor at our yearly exhibitions.  
Harry was a poet, too; and as he grew older,  
his propensities for painting and poetry be-  
came more visibly developed. Nought  
would please him more than to take a stroll  
along the banks of the little stream  
that coursed its way around the village, and  
sketch the scene before him, and then to  
compose something in verse to his Clara.—  
But we must hurry on with our sketch,  
throw away the intervening years of Harry's  
school boy days up to the hour when he  
was about to bid farewell to his friends and  
school-mates, and take a journey far away  
to try his fortune in the busy world.

It was a bright spring morning when in  
front of the habitation of widow Watson  
an anxious group had gathered. Harry was  
about leaving the paternal roof where he  
had been nurtured, to go he knew not  
whither—was about to bid adieu to all that  
he held dear—about to shake for the last  
time the hands of many a loved comrade,  
never again, perhaps, to look upon them,  
certainly never more to mingle with them  
in the play, or tread the pathway to the old  
school-house. There were tears in many  
eyes, there were sighs heaved from many a  
bosom, and hearts that were sorrowful and  
sad.

God bless you, my boy! Mind the ad-  
vice that I have always given you—be  
honest, faithful to every duty, and you will  
grow up to manhood respected and honored.  
And then that dear old mother of Harry's  
lifted her trembling hand above his brow,  
drooping head, and with a faltering voice breath-  
ed a silent blessing on her boy.

"Good bye, Harry" came from many a sad-  
dened heart; and as I reached forth to grasp  
his hand and utter those sorrowful words,  
oh! I shall never forget how warmly he  
pressed it—how it trembled in my hold, and  
with tears in his eyes how softly he breath-  
ed into my ears words which I never have  
forgot.—Take care of Clara, Dave, protect  
her well, for into your hands I consign her  
until I return, and—Dave, if I should  
never come back, and he wept as he spoke,

you marry her. Do not, oh! do not let such  
a lovely flower wither away and die!

And then he bent his way toward a group  
of girls standing on the green lawn a little  
distant from us. I need not tell that Clara  
was there—of the vows that were made—of  
the parting kiss—of the rose-bud that was  
espied on Harry's bosom as he mounted the  
coach. Mute and silent we stood watching  
that old coach as it rattled with its heavy  
wheels over the road until it mounted the  
hill-top in the distance, and then we could  
discern a white handkerchief waving for a  
moment in the hands of Harry—and it and  
the loved one it held was lost to our vision.

Harry Watson found his way to New  
York, where he procured a situation as a  
cabin-boy on board of a packet bound to  
Liverpool. His upright deportment, his  
polite manners, and his intelligence won for  
him the warm esteem of the captain, and  
made him many friends of those who were  
passengers on board. Among these was a  
celebrated American Artist, who was on his  
way to Italy to study under some of the  
most polished professors of that land  
of refinement and art. He discovered in  
Harry the strength, of his mind, the propen-  
sities which characterized him—and was  
surprised at the specimens of paintings  
which Harry showed him—a few of which  
he had brought with him.

Six months had passed away, and then  
we find Harry Watson in the laboratory of  
an American Artist in the beautiful city of  
Naples—himself already a promising aspi-  
rant of the art. The friends of Harry had  
not heard of him since he left, and many  
were predictions as to his fate. Years sped  
and still our comrade did not return. One  
by one his youthful companions were leav-  
ing their homesteads, and at last it came my  
turn. I bid farewell to my relatives, kissed  
the brows of the village girls, shook the  
last remnant of the relics of that old group  
of seven, and was myself a wanderer in the  
world—an aspirant after honor and station.

Five long years had passed into eternity,  
and I had wandered far over the world,  
had grown to manhood—but still in my dis-  
tant home I had heard nothing from my  
old school-mate.

It was a bright May morning as when  
Harry Watson left his native place, that the  
same old village coach came rattling up the  
road. It stopped in front of the residence  
of widow Watson and a gay-dressed gen-  
tleman, perhaps some two-and-twenty  
years old, descended from it. His heavy  
moustache gave him a foreign appearance;  
yet he was remarkably handsome. He  
knocked at the humble door, and an old  
man of years and wrinkles opened and bade  
him enter.

I believe you do not recollect me sir.  
The old man gazed for a moment upon  
the stranger—it was but for a moment  
he tottered towards him, grasped him warm-  
ly by the hand, and said:—

Why, Harry Watson, is it you? How  
glad I am to see you. We thought you  
were dead—we had heard nothing from  
you since you bid adieu to old Greenville  
town.

That is strange, for I have written home  
and supposed you had all departed; for I  
never received an answer.  
That is strange, muttered old George  
Clark, the village school master for he in-  
deed it was, and the mysterious stranger  
was none other than Harry Watson him-  
self.

But my mother, where is she? anxiously  
inquiring Harry.  
The old man's head fell upon his breast  
—a tear fell from his eye, and he spoke  
not.

Speak my dear old friend, where is my  
mother?  
I fear to tell you, faltered the old man.  
Prepare yourself; my noble boy, for the  
worst. And then pointing with his long  
bony fingers through the open casement he  
whispered into Harry's ear—  
She lies in yon grave-yard!

She is no more, Harry.  
And Harry wept—weep that his long  
anticipated joy—the happy moment when he  
should meet his dear old mother again; had  
all vanished.

But Clara—what of her.

A smile played around the old man's  
countenance.  
She lives—and lives for Harry Watson!  
Thank God! that my Clara is yet alive.  
Happy was the meeting of Harry and his  
loved Clara, and in his joy he almost forgot  
the grief the loss of his mother had occasioned.  
Soon it was sounded through the  
village that Harry had returned, and many  
were the smiles and greetings of his old  
friends.

But what a change had come over the  
scenes of other days! His associates had  
all, like himself bid adieu to the haunts of  
their young ambition and were widely  
scattered over the world. Old George  
Clark was no longer the village school mas-  
ter—another had come to fill his place; and  
the scenes of boyhood had vanished—Time  
had stamped a visible mutability upon the  
countenances of his friends—had whitened  
the locks of old George—had slain his  
mother—had faded the last traces of child-  
hood from the brows of his youthful com-  
panions—and had made his Clara a bloom-  
ing maid of eighteen—a woman!

Amidst it all he half forgot his disap-  
pointments, and was very happy—happy  
more to tread upon the soil that gave  
him birth—happy to view the faded haunts  
where he had passed the most blissful hours  
of his life—happy once more to breathe  
the tales of love into the ears of his Clara.

I shall never forget with what rapture I  
received the first letter from Harry after his  
return, followed in a few weeks by another  
with an enclosed note containing an invita-  
tion to attend his wedding; for he and Clara  
were about to become one.

It was a lovely summer evening in the  
latter part of June, that I stood for the first  
time since I left, in my native village.—  
More than wanton animation seemed to be  
visible through the village—for I heard  
music from lutes, and songs from fair ones  
coming from gay dressed groups, wending  
their way toward the mansion of Farmer

Gray. Harry and Clara were to be united  
in the sacred bonds of matrimony that very  
evening.

There was a happy group assembled at  
old Farmer Gray's when I arrived, and a  
glorious welcome did I receive from my old  
friends gathered there.

I see you have taken good care of Clara,  
Dave said Harry.

Yes, Harry, and now I am happy to be  
enabled to witness a union that will make  
a sun of bliss for you both, and life's dark  
path with beams of happiness, and make  
fragrant its thorny labyrinths with blush-  
ing roses.

Roses, did you say? Do you remember  
that rose-bud Clara gave me when I left the  
village.

Yes, but what of it!  
I have preserved it as a sweet memento  
of her, and have it yet; and then, Harry  
drew forth from the leaves of an old port-  
folio the very identical rose-bud.

And see here—I have its image too.

And sure enough, Harry had it beauti-  
fully painted and portrayed—the very im-  
age of the rose-bud, looking for all the  
world like it; did you the morning when we  
parted.

Harry and Clara were united. Years have  
sped away since then—Old farmer Gray is  
dead—and Harry and Clara reside upon the  
farm, which, together with all his property,  
was bestowed upon him at his decease.

Old George Clark, too is dead. The old  
village school-house is deserted, and a new  
one has been erected at a small distance  
from the old site, in its stead.

Harry Watson is the father of several  
interesting children, and Clara is yet beau-  
tiful as ever, as happy, as pure and unsullied  
love can make her. Harry is pursuing his  
favorite avocation, and he has already be-  
come celebrated as an artist and a painter,  
and bids fair to stand at the very head of  
his profession; for who is there that has not  
heard of Harry Watson, the celebrated  
American Artist.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

### A Leaf from History—What Napoleon Would do in the Russian Cam- paign of 1812.

In the midst of his embarrassments in the  
Russian campaign of 1812, when the great  
Napoleon lost nearly his whole army, it  
was proposed to him to emancipate the  
Russian serfs. There were forty or fifty  
millions of them, and they were white men.  
The Russians feared their slaves, and adopt-  
ed every means in their power to prevent  
insurrections among them. HAZLITT, in his  
life of NAPOLEON, says:

"One great fear of the Russians was, that  
their slaves would rise up and throw off  
their bondage; and it was, therefore, an ob-  
ject to prevent their having any communi-  
cation with the French. They made use of  
the most improbable and disgusting fables  
to excite their terror and hatred, and of their  
ignorance and degradation. It was their  
dread that the doctrines of the revolution  
might loosen their grasp on the wretched  
serfs, who composed the population of the  
country, that first made them send their  
barbarous hordes against the French terri-  
tory, the consequences of which now come  
back to themselves, to their infinite horror  
and surprise, in the shape of an invasion  
which might produce the same effect."

Says another writer:

"The slaves were very favorable to the  
French, for they expected to gain their lib-  
erty by their assistance. The bourgeoisie, or  
slaves, who had been enfranchised, and who  
inhabited the little towns, were well dis-  
posed to head an insurrection against the  
noblesse. This was the reason why the Rus-  
sians resolved to set fire to all the towns on  
the route of the army—an immense loss, in-  
dependent of that of Moscow."—History of  
the Campaign of Napoleon, by Montholon, vol.  
iii, p. 202.

ABBOTT, an American author, in his life of  
NAPOLEON, speaking of the rising of the Rus-  
sian slaves, says:

"There were here and there among them  
leading minds, who roused and guided their  
ambition. They made repeated offers to  
come to the assistance of Napoleon in count-  
less numbers, if he would guarantee their  
emancipation and restoration to the rights  
of manhood. Napoleon replied coldly to  
these proffers of services. He argued that  
such a course could only lead to a servile  
war, which must inevitably defer the pros-  
pect of peace with the Russian Government,  
and which would deluge the whole country  
in blood. 'The serfs,' said he, 'are unfit to  
be trusted with the liberty they desire. If  
I encourage the subjects of the Czar to rise  
against him, I can not hope that he will ever  
again become my friend.'"

Sir ROBERT WILSON, an English historian, says:

"There is no doubt that a civil war could  
have been fomented in Russia; and it was  
Bonaparte who rejected the offers of insur-  
rection which were made to him during the  
time he was in Moscow."

NAPOLEON, after his return, said to the  
Senate of France:

"By proclaiming the emancipation of the  
slaves, I could have armed the greater por-  
tion of the Russian population against their  
masters. In several villages the enfranchise-  
ment was demanded of me. But the war I  
made on Russia political; and, besides, the  
brutality of this numerous class of Russian  
people is such, that this measure would de-  
viate many families to the most horrid bar-  
barities. This latter consideration was  
sufficient to induce me to refuse to employ  
the means offered against my enemies."

Mr. ABBOTT further says:

"He would not arm a barbarian, and, con-  
sequently, merciless peasantry against their  
masters. He chose rather to endure the hu-  
miliation and the disasters of the retreat  
from Moscow."

The Charleston papers say that both  
the Ladiana and Queen of the West are in  
good condition.

## Letter from Ex-President Pierce to the Late Senator Pearce.

The following letter from Ex-President  
Pierce to the late Senator Pearce, of New  
Hampshire, in regard to arbitrary arrests,  
has never before been published. The posi-  
tion assumed by Ex-President Pierce is  
manly and decided, and leaves no ground  
for doubt:

Concord, N. H., January 15, 1862.

MR. DEAR SIR: I read with unusual in-  
terest and satisfaction the debate which oc-  
curred in the Senate on the 16th ult., upon  
the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, and desire  
to express my thanks for the sentiments and  
thoughts which the occasion elicited from  
you. My convictions and sympathies are  
with you thoroughly when you say, "I do  
not believe that it (imprisonment upon  
lettres de cachet) promotes the purposes of  
those who desire to see this Union brought  
together again—an object, of all others, to  
me the most desirable, if it be possible."

In my estimation, the mover of the in-  
quiry deserves the gratitude of freemen  
everywhere, and only utters truth with  
force when he declares that "the power  
without charge, without examination, with-  
out opportunity of reply, at the click of the  
telegraph, to arrest a man in a peaceable  
portion of the country and imprison him," is  
"of the essence of despotism." And yet the  
public mind thus far would seem to have  
been scarcely more roused by current events  
of this character than it was, years ago, when  
we received accounts of similar incarceration,  
ordered by the father of the now deposed  
king of the Two Sicilies. How in-  
credible it will appear hereafter, when his-  
tory shall be written up, that at this period  
of the Republic the constitutional safe-  
guards of personal liberty could have been  
so easily and with so little apparent concern  
swept away.

The Secretary of State, on the 20th ult.,  
four days after the debate in which you par-  
ticipated, addressed an official note to me,  
which seems to illustrate in a striking man-  
ner, the slight grounds, or rather the ground-  
less suspicions, upon which in these times  
citizens are liable to suffer in reputation, if  
not in loss of liberty. I replied without de-  
lay, and so far as I am personally affected,  
may, I trust, well leave the matter in quiet-  
ness upon the files of the department. It is  
my belief, however, that the recent measure  
has been fraught with more mischief than  
the issuing of lettres de cachet, and conse-  
quent arrests and imprisonments, in violation  
of the provisions of the Constitution; and  
that the earlier the system is effectually  
checked, the better it will be for the Gov-  
ernment and the country, as well as for the  
subjects of oppression. The evidence is abun-  
dant to show that the plea of necessity, ex-  
cept in the presence or immediate neighbor-  
hood of hostile armies, where the adminis-  
tration of law under the usual forms may  
be inevitably suspended, is not graciously  
accepted by the mass of the people. Union  
without security for personal liberty is not  
the Union which they have cherished and  
to the restoration of which they look with  
earnest desire and hope.

Nothing, perhaps, could express more  
clearly their views on this point than the  
language of the great modern historian, who  
died at a comparatively recent period, leav-  
ing his work incomplete. In tracing the  
successes of the progress of British  
liberty, Mr. Macaulay says: "We have been  
taught, by long experience, that we can not  
without danger suffer any breach of the Con-  
stitution to pass unnoticed." "As we can  
not, without the risk of evils from which  
imaginations recoil, employ physical force  
as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently  
our wisdom to keep all constitutional checks  
on misgovernment in the highest state of  
efficiency—to watch with jealousy the first  
beginnings of encroachment, and never to  
suffer irregularities, even when harmless in  
themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they  
acquire the force of precedents." Who in  
our land will affirm that any other doctrine  
is worthy of those who hold their rights  
under a solemn, written charter? It is  
cheering to know that inquiry has been  
moved in the right quarter, and that able  
and fearless men are stirred by a sense of  
what is due to our fellow-citizens, who have  
been imprisoned without assignment of cause  
and discharged without explanation; and  
yet more, such as are still in confinement  
and precluded by guards and prison bolts  
from the privilege of the great writ of lib-  
erty, and thus of confronting, before a com-  
petent judicial tribunal, suggestion of crime,  
which the act of imprisonment itself implies.  
Of this latter class, I believe, from my  
knowledge of the men, are not a few worthy  
sons of Maryland, who love the Union as  
you do, and who have striven, not to destroy,  
but to preserve it. If free from any taint  
of crime, as I take them to be, they will derive  
unfailing capacity for endurance from the  
consciousness that they have never nourished  
their manly strength to strike stout blows  
at the foundations which their fathers laid  
—that they have never participated in lines  
of action, or in startling utterances, calcu-  
lated to encourage aggression upon the rights  
and institutions of sovereign States—to  
foster sectional distrust and animosity, or to  
inaugurate conflict between different parts  
of the Confederation, and thus to weaken  
of feeling, interest and purpose. If, on the  
other hand, they are guilty, the law will  
inflict adequate punishment, whatever that  
may be, as it should do. But how  
long is such endurance, without a hearing to be  
their allotment?

I am, very truly, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, United States  
Senator, Washington, D. C.

EXCHANGE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Col.  
Ludlow has just returned to Fortress Monroe,  
from City Point, having completed the ar-  
rangements for the exchange of all political  
prisoners. Those in Richmond are released  
to day, and those in Salisbury next week.

STEALING.—Persons in a position to know,  
say at least \$25,000,000 have been stolen in  
the Quartermaster's Department within the  
last few months.

## The Horrors of Fort Lafayette—An Terrible Cruelty.

An extract from a late speech of Dr. Ed-  
son B. Olds in the Legislature of Ohio, giv-  
ing an account of his experience at Lafay-  
ette:

"Mr. Speaker, could there be a military  
necessity, that at a time when no armed force  
stood upon the soil of Pennsylvania, the  
President should send his minions into that  
State, and steal Dennis Haick, a poor labor-  
ing Irishman out of his potato patch, and  
carry him in his torn, dirty clothes, and  
crownless old straw hat, that had grown  
black with the sun of many summers, to  
Fort Lafayette, and keep him for weeks and  
weeks away from his suffering family?"

Was it a military necessity because the  
children of a man in Michigan, had raised  
upon a pole a rag through which they had  
been straining blackberries, and because  
some malicious neighbor had said that the  
rag was a secession flag, that the man should  
be seized by the minions of the President  
and carried to Fort Lafayette, and kept for  
six months a prisoner?

Was it a military necessity, that Kennedy  
and Baker should arrest the young and beau-  
tiful and accomplished Mrs. Brinsmade, and  
keep her for more than a month in solitary  
confinement; and deprive her of all com-  
munication with her friends and relatives;  
with none to attend to her wants and neces-  
sities, except the male pimps and spies of  
her captors?

Was it a military necessity, that when  
Baker, the libertine, with all his appliances  
of despotism had failed in her seduction, he  
and Kennedy, in order to screen themselves  
from the deep damnation their conduct de-  
manded, should be permitted by innuendoes  
and insinuations to blacken her character?

Was it a military necessity that, near the  
hour of midnight, my house should be  
broken into by armed ruffians, and that with  
revolvers pressed into my ears I should be  
dragged out of a sick bed and hurried out  
of the State and placed in solitary con-  
finement in a damp and loathsome cell in Fort  
Lafayette?

Was it a military necessity that I should  
be taken into a room where around me lay  
in heaps handkerchiefs, chains and manacles,  
and



# THE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26

## THE WAR NEWS.

The telegraphic dispatches we copy elsewhere embody the substance of the news of the past week, except of minor operations some of which we note below. The fight at Mt. Sterling on last Sunday resulted in the surrender of 200 Federals to the Rebel force under Col. Cluke, who is said to have destroyed all the wagons and government property he could not carry off. The houses burned were those from whence the Federals fired on the Rebels. Cluke paroled the privates and retired toward Owensville, apprehending Federal reinforcements from Winchester, carrying with him or sending off elsewhere, the Federal officers captured. It is since rumored that the Federal reinforcements pursued Cluke and that a skirmish took place on the road to Owensville, but still later accounts report that some 2500 rebel cavalry had arrived and repossessed Mt. Sterling, having a very heavy force in the rear coming in to their support. We hear, also, that many citizens of Mt. Sterling and neighborhood, left home and went to Paris and other points—that it was apprehended Paris would be attacked by an overpowering force and the Federal troops there retired to Lexington—and the town put under martial law. We suspect there is much exaggeration in all these reports. In the fight at Mt. Sterling two young men of Mason county were unfortunate, Simon Curtis killed, and William Weedon received a flesh wound in his leg. A rumor reached here yesterday that a rebel force had captured the town of Danville, but we learned no particulars.

Gen. Sumner on his way to supersede Curtis in command of the Department of the West, sickened and died in New York state. Burnside has been assigned to command in this Department, in place of Wright, and has reached Cincinnati.

It is asserted in some papers, but we think with little probability, that Lee's army are retreating from the Rappahannock towards Richmond.

Reports have been of field operations between Rosecrans' forces and the rebels, (but they lack confirmation) in which the former was forced to retire towards Kentucky, exposing Nashville to capture by the latter. We suspect this, as well as the reported defeat of Jno. Morgan to be an exaggeration. But we give the current news for what it may be worth, referring for other matters not noticed here to the dispatches we print in other columns.

**Highly Interesting Letter from Fernando Wood, of New York.**  
From the New York Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Ex-Mayor, now Congressman Wood, is out with another peace manifesto:

At a meeting held at Stamford Connecticut, on Tuesday evening last, I said that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South. In referring to this statement, you ask:

Who made these propositions for an armistice or peace, the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe would have settled the matter by all-fools' day? Were they made by Davis and his followers? If so, how does Mr. Wood know any thing about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation—if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor—why not make them public at once?

To which I say, in reply, that the statement referred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheerfully gratify your curiosity.

Very respectfully, &c.  
FERNANDO WOOD.

March 11, 1863  
We hope Mr. Wood will publish the proposition, as well as the name of the principal officer of the Government.

## The Amount of the Appropriations Made by the Last Congress.

The amount of the appropriations made by the last Congress were over twenty-two hundred million of dollars. A writer, who is well versed in arithmetic, makes the following calculation upon it:

By merely hearing or reading that amount we get but a faint idea of its vast magnitude. If this enormous sum lay before a man in silver dollars, and he could count one dollar every second of time for twelve hours every day, it would take him nearly one hundred and fifty years to count it. In silver it would require about one hundred and fifty thousand horses to draw it. In ten-dollar "green-backs," placed end to end, it would reach more than around this globe; in five-dollar "green-backs" it would reach more than twice around, and in one-dollar "green-backs" it would reach eleven times around the world.

President Lincoln, when informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the "big fellow" as much as he did the loss of the "little fellow." "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece."—Eagle.

## Threatened Rupture of the Union Party in Kentucky.

The Louisville Democrat, an able organ of the Union party in Kentucky, is dissatisfied with the action of the late State Convention in Louisville. It dryly and tartly says:

"Our readers have the proceedings of the Convention before them, and can form their own judgment. We have not room for our own opinion, except to say that, at this morning, from all the indications, that this Union train is on the wrong track, and is not running toward the desired end. The present is a good station to get off at before a break down."

The editor of the Democrat, Col. Harney, is a member of the Kentucky Legislature, representing the County of Jefferson, and was talked of as a candidate for Governor. It is a very plain inference from his paragraph above, that he will not support the ticket nominated by his party; in other words, that irreconcilable differences have split his party and he will be the leader of one of its divisions. We have learned through another channel that he has declared at least that he will not support Bell for Governor. The indications of a spirited controversy between the Democrat and Journal, are very palpable. In the canvass for Governor in 1859, running as the Union candidate against Magoffin, Democrat, Bell, though he had been previously recognized as a gradual emancipationist, became professedly a strong pro-slavery man, and the greatest feature of his stump-speeches was his advocacy of a Congressional slave code. To this, Harney, then a Douglas Democrat, was intensely opposed. Now, it seems,—tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis—the times are changed, and we are changed with them.—Bell seems to have returned to his first love, and is now in the ranks of those who, though they may disclaim approval of the Abolition policy of Lincoln's administration, nevertheless uphold and support him in carrying it out, by voting him men, money, arms and other means; while Harney seems to have become a pro-slavery advocate and strongly opposes Lincoln's policy. Both, however, favor the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; and therefore any professed disapproval by either, of Lincoln's abolition policy, is logically inconsistent; for they know well it is only by war that Lincoln hopes to carry out his abolition policy. Well, we shall soon see what will come of this threatened split in the party. The discussions, we foresee will be lively, piquant, interesting and edifying. We shall perhaps deem it proper to keep our readers informed of the progress of the feud; but as it is none of our funeral, we do not expect to be one of the weeping mourners of the procession.

## Great Exhibition of Tobacco for Premiums for 1863.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society will give the following premiums on tobacco to be exhibited in the different warehouses in Louisville, on the 27th of May:

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| Best hhd manufacturing leaf   | \$100 |
| Second best hhd manufacturing leaf  | 50    |
| Third best hhd manufacturing leaf   | 25    |
| Best hhd shipping leaf  | 100   |
| Second best hhd shipping leaf   | 50    |
| Third best hhd shipping leaf  | 25    |
| Best hhd cutting leaf   | 100   |
| Second best hhd cutting leaf  | 50    |
| Third best hhd cutting leaf   | 25    |
| Best hhd cigar leaf   | 100   |
| Second best hhd cigar leaf  | 50    |
| Third best hhd cigar leaf   | 25    |
| To the lady in whose name is entered the best hhd leaf tobacco (without regard to the classification), a coffee and tea set of plated silverware, valued at | 125   |
| To the owner of the best ten hds leaf tobacco a coffee set, plated silverware, valued at  | 150   |
| To the owner of the 2d best ten hds leaf tobacco  | 75    |
| To the owner of the 3d best ten hds leaf tobacco  | 40    |
| To the owner of the best five hds leaf tobacco, a coffee set, silver plated ware, valued at   | 100   |
| To the owner of the 2d best five hds leaf tobacco   | 60    |
| To the owner of the 3d best five hds leaf tobacco   | 30    |
| To the owner of the best three hds leaf tobacco   | 45    |
| To the owner of the 2d best three hds leaf tobacco  | 25    |
| To the owner of the 3d best three hds leaf tobacco  | 25    |
| To the owner of the best prized hds leaf tobacco  | 25    |

E. L. BRADFORD, President.  
JAMES S. WALLACE, Secretary.

## Union State Convention.

A large body of delegates from nearly every county in the State met at Louisville, on the 18th to nominate candidates for Governor and other general State officers.—Charles A. Marshall, of Mason, was chosen President of the Convention.

The full ticket comprises the following names:

For Governor—Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle.

For Lt. Governor—Richard T. Jacobs, of Oldham.

For Attorney General—John M. Harlan, of Franklin.

For Treasurer—James H. Garrard, of Franklin.

For Register of the Land Office—J. A. Dawson, of Hart.

For Auditor—Thomas S. Page, of Franklin.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Daniel Stevenson, of Franklin.

The platform constructed for the party, is shown in the following

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

Hon. Zach. Wheat, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented to the Convention the following resolutions, stating that while each and every resolution did not obtain the entire approval of each member of the Committee, yet they were the result of much deliberation, and the best that could be arrived at.

Hon. Curtis F. Burnam was requested to read them to the Convention, which he did as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve and endorse the principles involved in the joint resolutions upon Federal affairs, adopted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at its late session, and hereby re-affirm the same as follows:

"1. Resolved, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men to avert the evils that threaten our free institutions.

"2. Resolved, That this General Assembly declares, as before it has often times declared, that the State of Kentucky hath ever been, and is, loyal to the Government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

"3. Resolved, That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between any administration of the Government and the Government itself. The one is transitory, limited in duration only to the period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

"4. Resolved, That this General Assembly now, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States—holding the same to be unwarranted, unconstitutional, and void.

"5. Resolved, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

"6. Resolved, That this General Assembly declines to accept the President's proposition for Emancipation, as contained in his Proclamation of 19th May, 1862.

"7. Resolved, That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare, that it, together with all the loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government and the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

"8. Resolved, That Kentucky will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best—it may be the last—hope of popular freedom; and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful and irresistible agencies of the suffrages of a free people.

"9. Resolved, That this General Assembly hails with pleasure the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens, to give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

"10. Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, a Convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the National Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we re-affirm and adopt the resolution recommending a call for a Convention of the United States, approved January 25, 1861.

"11. Resolved, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That the present causeless and wicked rebellion should be crushed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and the national authority restored over all the revolted States; and we are in favor of devoting our whole resources if necessary, to the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the intervention or mediation of any foreign powers in our present troubles, preferring to settle our own difficulties in our own way; and all propositions to that effect which may be made by any foreign State or nation ought to be respectfully but unequivocally declined by our Government.

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Resolved, That the people of Kentucky

have suffered every insult and injury at the hands of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and are stimulated by every motive of interest and honor to oppose and overthrow it. This Confederacy had sought, and now seeks, to break up this Union, forever dear and necessary to them; and when, by their oft-repeated decision, they refused to join in the work of treason, infamy, and ruin, it trampled down their State Constitution, and put up a weak and usurping Governor over them, and placed pretended Senators and Congressmen in its convulsed at Richmond, assuming to speak their voice; it invaded their States with armies, and sought to conquer and carry them away from a Union they revered to one they detested; it ravaged, by bands of marauders (not soldiers,) their fields and time and again, robbed them of their public revenue and private property, destroyed their towns and houses, carried away their non-combatant citizens into long and loathsome imprisonment, where many still languish, murdered many of them, sometimes in their own homes and in the presence of their families, and sometimes by cruel and infamous deaths, extending these atrocities even to women and children, thus setting at defiance all the laws of civilized warfare; and these efforts have continued and increased with the increasing aversion of the people of Kentucky towards all its wicked designs, and threaten to break with fresh force upon that State and people; that therefore the people of Kentucky can never cease their efforts for their own protection, the condign punishment of the authors of these wrongs, and the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy; and all citizens of Kentucky (if any there be) who refuse to support their State and fellow-citizens against such unpunished wrongs and cruelties, or profess to sympathize with such enemies, are false to their allegiance to friends, neighbors, State, and nation; that nevertheless, of one thing the people of the revolted and the loyal States and of the world may rest assured, Kentucky will submit to such a despotism when she has no power to resist it!

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to take timely and energetic steps for the defense of the soil of Kentucky against invasion, and her people from further plunder and ruin by rebel raids, and we earnestly invoke their attention to the subject, at the same time calling upon all the citizens of the State to second every effort in this behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our gallant soldiers in the field for the brave and devoted manner in which they have hitherto upheld the ancient renown of Kentucky, and bid them God speed in the noble work of defending the honor of our flag and preserving the constitution and Union, assuring them of our cordial support, united and unflinching support, and the praise of a grateful country; that we feel also the profoundest veneration for the memory of the brave Kentuckians who have fallen in the great struggle for the Union, and the deepest sympathy for their surviving relatives, whose just claims upon the country are hereby gratefully recognized.

The resolutions, as reported by the committee, were adopted enthusiastically by the Convention.

Mr. M. M. Benton, of the committee, made the following minority report, which was requested to be recorded upon the minutes of the Convention:

"I am compelled to dissent from the majority in reference to the first resolution reported, but, as to all the others, I most heartily concur.

The resolutions being adopted, on motion of Hon. John B. Hunter, the Chairman was directed to appoint a State Executive Committee, to be located in the city of Louisville.

Mr. STERLING ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

Information was received by telegraph in Cincinnati, on Sunday night, and confirmed by passengers who arrived in Covington yesterday morning, by railroad from Paris, that a considerable force of rebel cavalry, under the command of the notorious Cluke, attacked the town of Mt. Sterling on Saturday.

The place was defended by about two hundred Federal soldiers.

They fought desperately for an hour or two, but were finally compelled to surrender to superior numbers. The rebels set fire to the Court-house, which was burned to the ground.—The flames communicated to other buildings in the vicinity, and two blocks in the business portion of the town were consumed. Cluke threatened to march immediately on Paris, but he had not made his appearance in that vicinity up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.—Cin. Eng., 24th.

VERY STUPID.—Bink is always saying some very absurd things, we are sorry to say, for we have a great admiration of him on general principles, but then we cannot shut our eyes to his faults any more than we can deny that there are spots on the sun. He was in company with Miss Zephania Shoddy, a few evenings since, when the conversation turned upon a party where ladies were invited to appear in *demi toilette*. Bink inquired what the *Lain* expression meant, and was informed by Miss Zephania that the words were French and signified *half dressed*.

"Good God!" said Bink, "which end do they cut it off?"

Zephania pulled her dress up as high around her shoulders as circumstances would allow and turned away remarking that Bink was very stupid, and so he was.

Francis P. Blair, the Father of the Present Postmaster General, Upon the Freedom of the Press.

"UNDER NO POSSIBLE EMERGENCY, NOT EVEN IN INSURRECTION, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, can this Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot."

The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power.—F. P. Blair, senior.

The above is an extract from a powerful editorial article, which appeared in the Washington Globe, when it was edited by Francis P. Blair, in the days of Jackson's Administration.

SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water; to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. This is the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this most painful malady.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—By the terms of the Conscript Law, the President has until the 10th day of March, 1864, to commence putting it into operation. So we read the ninth section of the Law.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following General Order has been issued:

WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863. } General Order No. 675.

It is hereby ordered: 1. That Colonel Jas. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., be, and hereby is, detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section 5th of the act approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes.

He is accordingly authorized and required to perform the duties of Provost Marshal General, set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

All communications relating to the business of Provost Marshals and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

2. That all appointments which have heretofore been made of Provost Marshals are hereby revoked by order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't General.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A gentleman recently arrived from the neighborhood of Charleston, and says it is uncertain when an attack by our forces only of the Southern Atlantic ports may be expected. Preparations were being made for a heavy demonstration at a point which it may not now be prudent to mention. The officers of the navy feel confident of success, but time is necessarily required to perfect all arrangements.

The eighth census of the United States is rapidly approaching completion.

Admiral Porter, in a dispatch, says he has received information from Lieutenant Commander Watson Smith that on the 7th inst. the whole expedition arrived in the Tallahatchie, which gives us the control of the foot of Mississippi. The vessels all got through in fighting condition excepting the Petrel, which lost one wheel entirely.

This movement of the fleet evidently alarmed the rebels, as they are energetically preparing themselves against all contingencies.

There is much distress Vicksburg. They have no meat, and are living almost exclusively on corn-meal.

Rumors of a Battle Near Murfreesboro.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—An unauthenticated report has just reached here that a portion of Stanley's forces encountered John Morgan's cavalry at McMinnville yesterday, and whipped them badly, driving them entirely away.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Fourteen hundred Federals, commanded by the Colonel of the 105th Indiana, with two pieces of artillery, left Murfreesboro yesterday on a reconnaissance. Some miles out they encountered Wheeler and Morgan's cavalry, and took position to await an attack, meantime sending back for reinforcements. The fight was commenced by the rebels, who were repulsed. After endeavoring to rally, the men fled in confusion, losing fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded, and one hundred prisoners. Upon the arrival of reinforcements, the rebels were hotly pursued. It is rumored that one thousand prisoners have been captured.

Water in the New Canal Threatening Friend and Foe.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Tribune's special from Lake Providence, of the 16th, says that contrary to a belief expressed in a former dispatch, the authorities concluded to let in water at this point at sundown today; water now pouring in threatening friends and foes alike. The aperture is 20 feet wide, already visibly widening at the mouth; by morning the greater part of the town of Lake Providence will be submerged.

Difficulties in Navigating the Yazoo.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A letter from Rear Admiral Porter, dated March 14, has been received, in which he speaks of the difficulties of navigating the Yazoo Pass with safety to vessels of the expedition.

The natural impediments are represented as similar to those heretofore reported. He says nothing as to any engagement with the enemy up to that date.

Rebels Near Somerset, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—The city has been filled with various rumors of rebels advances all day. All that Headquarters is advised of is, that the rebels, in numbers ranging from 5,000 to 10,000, are in the vicinity of Somerset, and more are coming. In military circles it is estimated the number there is less than 2,000, notwithstanding these advices.

The report of a battle progressing near Murfreesboro, Saturday, was entirely false; skirmishing took place along the line, yesterday, with no important results.

General Burnside's Departure from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—General Burnside and staff arrived here this afternoon, and were greeted by a large crowd at the depot. He departed immediately for the West.

Important Southern News.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The World states that on the 9th a small rebel force was captured six miles below Port Hudson, together with the signal book of the rebel army.

General Sherman commands at New Orleans in the absence of General Banks. A large number of emigrant negroes have been arrested in New Orleans.

A private dispatch received here states that Farragut passed Port Hudson batteries on the night of the 14th, with his fleet.—Colonel Clarke, chief of General Banks' staff, was wounded on the 14th, but not seriously. No big fight has yet taken place. General Banks is in good spirits, within five miles of Port Hudson. The wounding of Colonel Clark makes it pretty evident that there had been some heavy skirmishing.

Farragut's Fleet Passed Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Commercial has the following special:

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Encouraging and glorious news has reached the Navy Department from Farragut's fleet on the Mississippi, creating the liveliest satisfaction at the White House and the Departments.

The information received by Mr. Welles is, that Admiral Farragut has safely made the passage by Port Hudson in the frigate Hartford, his flag-ship, with his whole fleet, the Mississippi only excepted. The last named vessel got aground, and by the Admiral's order, was abandoned destroyed.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,



# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - - MARCH 26

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Rebel deserters report that seven thousand men are stationed at Mobile under General Buckner. Three steam gunboats, a cutter and a ram are in the harbor, and two or three of the forts have been iron-clad. Several new vessels are in course of construction and nearly completed, one of them a fifty-gun frigate. The channel has been blocked up by sunken vessels.

DEATH OF REBEL GENERALS.—Monroe Parsons, a general in Bragg's army, died recently of wounds received in the battle of Hartsville. The rebel Generals McDonald and Wilmer, have also died of wounds received in that fight.

The steamer British Queen has arrived from Havana on the 14th, via Nassau; report that a rebel steamer arrived at Havana on the 14th from the coast of Florida, with 600 bales of cotton.

PROFITABLE LOYALTY.—It is asserted that one of the editors of the N. Y. Evening Post is making \$50,000 per annum as Navy Agent. His loyalty is profitable.

It is reported that when Gen. C. M. Clay sent to Gen. Halleck to ask him for a command, the latter replied tartly, "Your command? You are not fit to command anything, sir," and turned on his heel.

Editor of the Eagle:

Sir—You will oblige me by announcing to the people of Mason and Lewis counties, that I will address them on the subject of Kentucky's Interests, on the second Monday of April next, at 11 o'clock, in Maysville. Respectfully, &c.,  
M. P. MARSHALL.

Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, has been detailed as Provost Marshal General under the conscription act. All appointments of provost marshals heretofore made are revoked.

Gold.  
The premium on Gold in the last week declined, dropping from 54 to 50 and rallying to 51½.

A dispatch states that the rebels attacked Newbern, North Carolina, on Friday last, and were defeated.

On Tuesday night, a major and a captain, with three or four privates, were captured by the rebels at Herndon's station, on the Alexandria and Loudoun railroad, 22 miles from Alexandria.

A press dispatch from the army of the Potomac states that the rebels are massed on the Federal right.

On Sunday last, about one o'clock, ten rebels under the notorious Mat. Carey, of Campbell county, passed through Germantown. About 5 o'clock a company of nine men under Sam Rice of Bracken, passed through the place in pursuit of them, the force was part of Reagan's Company of Home Guards, and two soldiers of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, they passed out on the Washington pike, passing themselves as recruits for Marshall's army, by that means getting from the secession of Mason, valuable information as to the whereabouts of the rebels under Carey. The Union forces came up with them near Howell's Shop—Carey and his men surrendered without a struggle.—Eagle.

We understand that Simon Doyle, living in Lewis county, had his barn destroyed by fire on last Saturday night.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlett, of Adair county, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Kentucky, to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of the lamented James Harlan.

It is stated in official circles that Mr. Chase considers that upon the basis of the present legislation the war may be continued for ten years.

Prices at Cincinnati.  
No change in the last week, of material importance, except a dullness in Wheat, Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Cincinnati Gazette, says:

"In our general markets, flour was dull at \$5.80 to \$5.90 for superfine. There was no disposition to buy. Provisions dull. Mess pork is nominal at \$14 for new city, and prime tierce lard at 10c. A small lot of country sold at 9½c. A moderate inquiry for bulk meats, with sales of shoulders at 4½c loose. Groceries dull. Wheat dull, but not lower. Corn in active request, and holders are asking an advance of 1½c. Oats firm at \$9.70c in bulk, and \$9.80c in sacks.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—The German Reformer Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, which says a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by surgeon of the English Army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for small-pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.  
Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, etc., etc. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world. See advertisement.

DIED.  
In Mount Carmel, Ky., March 16th 1863, after a brief illness of twenty-four hours, LUCY GRACE, daughter of Dr. W. G. and NANNIE J. BROWN, in the fifth year of her age.

A hasty summons, a brief struggle at parting, and little Lucy slept. Bright as a morning in May, beaming with the glow of innocence and purity; radiant with health's warmest glow, death never chose a more shining mark. Terribly swift, terribly sure was the fatal shaft that laid her low. A few brief hours of suffering, a few throes of anguish, and the little brow grew smooth, the light faded from the tender eye of blue, one sigh at parting and all was still. Quietly, peacefully, as falls the tiny flake of snow; softly as creep the mellow rays of a setting sun, the freed spirit of the child-angel passed from Earth to Heaven—from the arms of dotting parents, to the bosom of her God.

The Spring time comes again; the little songsters warble a frother and a sweeter lay; the bud upon the bough is bursting into a thing of beauty, and earth is robing for its wonted feast of roses. But thou wilt come no more, little Lucy. In a far off, happier clime, where winters come not, where summers never end, thou art blooming—and the spirit of the child-angel is a thing of joy forever, eternal in the Heavens!

At Germantown, Saturday morning, March 21st, 1863, MATTY, infant daughter of the Rev. J. N. and AGNES JOHNSON.

At Germantown, Sunday morning, March 22, 1863, of the prevailing Typhoid Pneumonia, the Rev. JOHN N. JOHNSON, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. Johnson was a very highly esteemed and useful minister of the Methodist Church.

He was a truly noble, Christian man—"an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

HORSE & JACK BILLS  
NEARLY EXECUTED  
AT THE  
BULLETIN OFFICE  
Second Street,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

General Order!

Headquarters Emporium of Fashion!!

BLUM & HECKINGER'S

Great Western Clothing House!!!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, IF YOU

would be in style and be dressed in the

LATEST FASHION, in every thing pertaining to a

Gentleman's Outfit, go to

BLUM & HECKINGER'S.

Come down in the center,

That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED

so as to give his undivided attention to the

Manufacture of every article connected with the

SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a

splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies'

Saddles; Saddle Bags; Bugle Carriage, Brake

Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Saddle

Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding

Whips; Hog and Kipkin Collars; Horse

Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web

Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray

and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually

kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be

sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to

prompt dealers; 5 per cent off for cash, at my

Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come

down in the center," between Market & Sutton.

T. E. RICKETTS.

Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

MASON COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

BY AUCTION!

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

On Monday the 6th day of April next

## Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Mar. 26, 1863.

Sugar New Orleans, 14 to 15c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 68c; Half

Bbls. 72c.

Coffee 35 to 40 with upward tendency.

Wheat—Red \$1 15c; White \$1 25c.

Flour—Selling at from \$3.00 to \$3.75.

Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling

at 45c.

Crush Sugar, 13c.

Gran 4 13c.

Loaf 4 13c.

Bacon—Sides 12½c; Hams 6½c; Shoulders

5c.

Lard—8½ to 9c, per lb.

Hemp—\$100 per ton.

Tobacco—Selling at 10½c to 15c.

MacKerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$12; Halfbbls. 7, 50,

Quarters \$8.25.

SALT—9c. 1 bushel.

Iron—Bar Iron 3½; Nail Iron 6½; Horse

Shoe 3½.

NAILS—\$5.00 for 10d.

RICE—9c. 1 lb.

FEATHERS—\$7 cents lb.

A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and

Assorted Groceries, such as

Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Tea, MacKerel,

Fish, Natural Spices, Candles, Wil-

low and Wooden Ware, Brooms,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my

motivation being "Quick Sales and Small Profits,"

I can assure all who may give me a call, the

cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on

hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the

best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand.

Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PEARCE, his en-

tire stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN-

WARE, we will continue the business in the house

formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and

complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of

every description. We keep constantly on hand a

large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters,

SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE

CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS VASES,

LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of

which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

PHISTER & HOW, Prop'rs,

FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO,

No. 14 West Front St.,

bet. Main & Walnut Sts.,

Near Steamboat Landing, CINCINNATI, O.

TOBACCO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY,

as Owners may desire.

AUCTION SALES—Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Saturdays. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

STORAGE TO SHIPPERS THREE MONTHS FREE.

Attention given to selling Pork, Lard and

Flour. Consignments solicited. [Feb 26-1m

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB-

LISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business

in Maysville, would call the attention of Coun-

try Merchants to their recent addition of an ex-

tensive Wholesale Department; which will be

conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by

our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of

the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance-

ship with all the Manufacturing and Importing

Houses in the East, and the fact of our pur-

chases being made for "Cash," together with a

firm determination to sell at a mere commission

advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient

guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we

cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-

BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the

wants of our customers than it is usual to

find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES;

as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than

is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale

Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

will be at all times especially attractive as par-

ticular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress

upon our friends that in sending us orders they

may rely upon having them executed to the full-

est extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable

and reasonable terms. Prompt settle-

ment if for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863—no 33.

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and ad-

joining counties.

OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.

Jan 15, 1863-1y.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of

DUFFEU & McCARTHEY, has this day

dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in-

debted to said firm will please call and settle

their accounts as soon as possible.

C. F. DUFFEU,

G. A. McCARTHEY.

Feb. 23

C. F. DUFFEU will carry on the business at

the old stand as heretofore. He has now on

hand a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS

JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, a

large part of which he is selling at old prices.—

I sell exclusively for Cash.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED

on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORK-

MEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, made to

order. OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in

exchange.

C. F. DUFFEU,

Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores.

Maysville, March 5 1863.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, by John

A. Bean, Sr., living in Mason county Ken-

tucky, about seven miles from the city of May-

s ville and about four miles from the mouth of

Cabin Creek, one white Cow, with some red

hairs, and ears red, about 10 years old, no other

marks. Appraised at \$12.00 before me a Justice

of the Peace for Mason county.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of Febru-

ary 1863. D. S. BRADLEY, J. P. M. C.

A true copy, March 5-4

S. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER,

Market Street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Room in the Goddard House Building.

HAVING RENTED A ROOM IN MAYS-

VILLE, will carry on the business of a

Watchmaker. His work will be confined ex-

clusively to making and repairing Watches. He

does not propose to parade testimonials of skill

nor experience in his business, but simply asks

a trial of his workmanship to prove what he can

do. The patronage of the people of Mays-

ville and surrounding country is respectfully

solicited. [March 12, 1863-1mo.



Old Folks.  
Bless the old people? What should we do without them? Does not a man feel better and stronger in the battle of life for having a grey-headed old father and another under the shelter of some brown-headed house far away? Does the millionaire's heart leap half so high, at the sight of the pines and oranges that daily decorate his table, as he does when the barrel of red-streaked apples come from the country home—apples from the old side-hill orchard, carefully picked out by a spectacled mother, and directed, in a shaking hand, by the kindly old man? All those apples have a home and child-hood! What an event it is to the dwellers in brown stone mansions and marble-fronted palaces, to have the old folks come up from country on a visit, with their old-fashioned ways, and antiquated stuff-colored garments, and a host of all new inventions and dangerous novelties! We can but smile when they blow out the gas, and sit as far as possible from the furnace registers, for fear they should burst, and start every time the speaking tubes are used, and regard the water-pipes as fearful and wonderful things. Such things make them feel that their day and generation are over, even more than the white-headed little grand children; and the silver threads in the locks of the son or daughter, who was their "baby" once. Yet there is something beautiful in their simplicity—their utter ignorance of the marvels of city life. The dear old folks! as long as they are alive, there is always an untiring ear for our tales of joy or trial, a ready excuse for our foibles—there is always some one to whom we are still "the children." It is only when the accustomed fire-side chair is empty, and the violet growing over the gentle eyes, that we feel the bitter pang of heart sickness that earth has to give. When the old folks are gone we are alone, though a thousand friends sit round our hearthstone.

**The Right to Speak.**  
It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvas public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "home-bred right," a freeman's privilege. It has even been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to the private life as a right, it belongs to the public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground.  
The high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise, within this House and in all places; in time of peace and at all times. Living I shall assert it and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defense of them.—Daniel Webster.

**How to Make an Asparagus Bed.**  
Now is the time to prepare to raise this most delicious and productive vegetable.  
Select a dry spot of good, rich, garden ground; and if it can have a southern exposure and be protected from north winds, so much the better. Lay off the bed five feet wide, and as long as desired; spade up the earth one spade deep, and throw it around the sides of the bed; then spade up another spade deep in the same bed, and cast off the earth, unless it also is good rich garden earth; fill up the bed then with the earth first thrown out, and with any other good rich garden soil, incorporated with well rotted manure of any kind, until the bed is raised about a foot above the adjacent level. Rake off the bed smooth on top, and lay it off into checks six inches square each way, and put down, at each check, a root, not over two years old; then cover the whole bed about four inches deep with good, rich, light, well rotted manure of any kind. It is better to prepare the materials, and have them convenient, before the bed is begun. The next fall or spring, add about six inches of rich earth as above. Let the plants grow two years before cutting, keeping the bed clean of all weeds.—Yeoman.

It is ascertained to be a practice among dishonest army paymasters, to conceal from the soldiers the dates when they are likely to be in funds, in order that a set of rascally brokers may be "run in" on them, to cash their orders, in advance, at a ruinous discount. This villany has been performed even when the paymaster has been in receipt of his funds from the department, and the soldiers have been thus cruelly plundered of large amounts, which would otherwise have gone to the relief of their families.—The police of the army should ferret out this crime, and when the perpetrators are detected, they ought to be severely punished.  
The above is from the Dubuque Times. Yet, when its friends have stolen indiscriminately of friend and foe, come back, it alludes to them as "that eminent patriot," &c., and "that true loyalist." The only villainy the Times denounces is that which it can not see.—Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.

**FRAUDS.**—There is no end to the frauds practiced upon the Government. Last year enough was brought to light to astound the world. Their insignificance, compared with subsequent operations, has committed them to oblivion.—Gov. Morgan's brother only made \$100,000 in two months for Government services; Gen. Butler's brother was nearly a year in making this few millions; but Hall, of Baltimore, agent for Col. Belger, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, have done the thing brown in one transaction.—For the Bank's expedition, Hall charged the Government 13 cents, that paid the sum of \$65,238, at the rate of \$245,655 per annum, an annual profit of 325 per cent.—Hall's profit was millions, as the number of vessels chartered by him was two hundred and seventy-four. Probably these profits were shared by officers of Government.—Weekly Kansasville Aurora.

**A READER REPORT.**—An exchange relates a good anecdote of a chap who is on board of a man-of-war. When the iron-clad was just going into action, the soldier was on his knees. An officer sneeringly asked him if he was afraid. "No, I was praying," was the response. "Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer. "Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed among the officers," was the quick and ready reply.

**A Government that Rests Upon the Consent of the Governed.**  
A few months since the Gazette denounced as 'treasonable' an article in the Enquirer, which set out with the proposition enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that 'governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.' We believe it called for our suppression on that account. Our object in reviving this reminiscence is to invite the Gazette's attention to the following extract from the pen of the ablest Republican editor in the United States, Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune. In a late number of that paper—which the Gazette follows as its file leader—its says, in reply to Thurlow Weed: 'If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.  
'I reiterated every word of this, as I have often reiterated it, with regard to the Pacific States and Territories. Let them present themselves at Washington next winter—next year—any time—saying: 'We have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that we can do better in a Confederacy of our own than by remaining in the Union,' and my response to them shall be, 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace!' For I am one of those old-fashioned persons who cherish principles despite their obvious inconvenience; and one of my principles is that so clearly enunciated by Jefferson in our immortal Declaration of Independence: Governments derive 'their just power from the consent of the governed.'  
We should like to know whether the Gazette considers that treasonable language, and whether it thinks the Administration ought to suppress the Tribune for uttering it? Can it find any Democratic paper that has come out more flat-footed for secession? The Gazette can find the above extract in the Tribune of the 13th or 14th of March.

**What Does This Mean!—The Designs of France.**  
The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer (Republican) of the 17th inst., writes as follows:  
'The French are just now building an immense fleet of steam transports, large, strong and powerful, each one capable of carrying a thousand men, with horses and artillery. Forty of these are completed, and there are to be enough to carry an army of 50,000, with all its stores and material. Now, the question is, what can be the destination of this large, costly and powerful fleet of transports? They are not for continental warfare. In Europe they can be of use in transporting troops only to Italy or to England. They mean invasion somewhere. By means of them a force of fifty thousand men could be landed any day in England or Ireland, and in ten or twelve days in the United States. It may be doubted if any country ever had so formidable a means for aggressive warfare. This is a matter worth the attention of the American Minister at the French Court.  
THE INFAMOUS INDEMNITY OR NO HABEAS CORPUS ACT.—The New York Express in an article upon the late revolution at Washington and the making of the President a dictator, says:  
'What aggravates this is, that the habeas corpus, or Indemnity Act, as it is called, was juggled through the Senate this morning at five A. M., Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, declaring it carried, when Democratic Senators were speaking upon it. The outrage is one of those revolutionary acts which ever follow such assumptions of power. The act, therefore, is not even an act as history now stands, at the hour we write this, for it is declared "carried," in the Senate, without being carried, and, therefore, it has not even the form of law.'  
Thus it is that a law is declared carried which has never passed.

**The Revolution Complete.**  
The New York Express reviews the doings of the late Congress, and most truthfully says:  
Congress has now enacted three acts, which utterly subvert the whole form and frame of this Government.  
1st. In the delegation to the President at will to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in States not in rebellion, nor invaded.  
2nd. The Conscription Act, which puts under his command, at will, to take anywhere, any man, and to put him under any command, out of the State he lives in.  
3d. The Bank and Loan Bill, which gives him supreme command over millions and millions of money.  
These acts are revolutionary, and all utterly subvert the whole form and frame of our Government. No man has any political rights or liberties under them, nor any security for anything. The REPUBLIC CEASES TO EXIST, AND IN ITS STEAD IS SUBSTITUTED A CENTRALIZED DESPOTISM, the head of which is in Washington.  
What aggravates this, is, that the habeas corpus, or Indemnity Act, as it is called, was juggled through the Senate this morning, at 5 A. M., Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair, declaring it carried, when the Democratic members were speaking upon it. The outrage is one of those revolutionary acts, which ever follow such assumption of power. The act, therefore, is not even an act, as history now stands, at the hour we write this, for it is declared "carried," in the Senate, without being carried, and, therefore, it has not even the form of law.

**HEAVY CONSERVATIVE GAINS ON THE POPULAR VOTE.**—The local town and county elections are not usually of much importance, but those which have taken place throughout this State within the last two weeks are really so remarkable as to invite special notice and comment. It seems that from all parts of the State comes the one story—the Democratic mayors, councilmen and supervisors are, with here and there an exception, elected by overwhelming majorities. Even Western New York, the hot-bed of extreme Republicanism in the Empire State, seems to have realized the error of its ways, and is almost as sound on the great issues of the day as New York city itself. From the evidence afforded by these local elections we feel justified in estimating local elections were a State or general election to be held to-day, the Democrats could easily carry New York by one hundred thousand majority.—(New York World.)  
The explanation of the cap of liberty is this: "After the death of Caesar, the conspirators, who had secured his death, marched out with a cap, as the ensign of liberty, on a spear—the cap without a head indicating that the tyrant had lost his power. From that fact, and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of liberty."

**STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!**  
**BLUM & HECKINGER,**  
OF THE  
**GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!**  
TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected stock of  
**Spring and Summer Clothing,**  
Consisting of a thorough assortment of  
**CASSIMERE SUITS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS,**  
and having bought our stock early in the season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of  
**CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,**  
Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, **JERRY F. YOUNG,** will make up to order in his usual excellent style.  
We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of  
**GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD** consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them, **TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.**  
Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS, FALISES and CARPET BAGS.**  
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.  
**BLUM & HECKINGER,**  
Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Maysville, Ky.

**GODDARD HOUSE,**  
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.  
Opposite Steamboat Landing,  
**MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.**  
Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.  
THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.  
The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.  
Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.  
Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

**IF YOU WANT THE BEST PLOW**  
IN THE WORLD, CALL ON  
**JACOBS & SON'S,**  
AT THE  
**Maysville Foundry!**  
**LEE HOUSE!**  
MAYSVILLE, KY.  
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,  
Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

**GENERAL STAGE OFFICE**  
[June 19, 1862-ly]  
**SOLOMAN KINSLER,**  
Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)  
SECOND STREET,  
THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.  
Finger Rings and other jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure.  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.  
nov. 27-ly

**Rags! Rags!**  
THE HIGHEST  
CASH PRICE  
PAID FOR RAGS.  
At the Eagle Office, by  
H. H. COX.  
Feb 5.

**NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS**  
**M. R. BURGESS & SON,**  
Second Street,  
**MAYSVILLE, KY.**  
WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE  
**Sensation Store!**  
**A CASH-JOBBER HOUSE!**  
THEIR stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.  
Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.  
Particular attention will be paid to orders.  
Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet  
THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,  
**MAGNOLIA,**  
J. H. PRATHER, Commander.  
T. P. LAWRENCE, Clerk.  
Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.  
Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.  
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.  
Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.  
Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth  
**REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.**  
THE SPLENDID STEAMER  
**Bostona,**  
Captain Wm. McClure, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

**REMOVAL!**  
GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.  
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS.  
[Maysville, July 31, 1862.]  
H. C. ROSS. WM. COLVIN  
**ROSS & COLVIN,**  
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,  
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

**MADISON HOUSE,**  
Main Street, between Front and Columbia.  
**J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.**  
Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train, to convey passengers to this hotel.

**DENNISON HOUSE,**  
Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,  
**CINCINNATI, OHIO.**  
CORBIN GALLEHER, Proprietors.  
JOS. F. PERRIE.  
THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.  
CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE.  
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE!**  
PERSONS contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.  
THOMAS BIGGER.  
At the Maysville Cemetery.  
Orders addressed to me at Maysville, will receive prompt attention.

**SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.**  
WE have arranged with Nat. Poyntz, of the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white. Fleeced and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Besty, Co. Garnet Chili, White Fleeced Peach Blow.  
Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. POWELL, where Nat Poyntz can be found, all times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.  
THOS. K. MOHLEIN;  
JNO. B. POYNTZ.  
Maysville, Ky., Feb. 14, 1863-2m  
[Eagle copy 2 mos. and change Bulletin]  
**E. C. PHISTER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.  
August 14, 1862.

**BULLETIN**  
**PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!**  
SECOND STREET,  
**MAYSVILLE, KY.**  
**Mercantile Work.**  
BILLS OF LADING,  
BILL HEAD,  
CERTIFICATES,  
DRAY TICKETS,  
CIRCULARS,  
BLANKS, DEEDS,  
RECEIPTS,  
REGISTERS,  
**SHOW CARDS!**  
AND  
**BILLS IN COLORS**  
CHECKS,  
CARDS,  
HEADINGS,  
NOTES,  
ENVELOPES,  
CONTRACTS.  
**SHOW BILLS**  
FOR  
**Country Merchants**  
SHOW BILLS,  
HAND BILLS,  
INVITATIONS  
BILLS OF FARE,  
POSTERS,  
LABELS, &c.,  
SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,  
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.  
**PAMPHLET WORK**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,  
MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS  
CONSTITUTIONS,  
REPORTS,  
BRIEFS, &c.

**PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!**  
We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work, Plain or Ornamental  
Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept  
**LOW PRICES!**  
**THE ATTENTION**  
OF  
Business Men, Teachers, Commis-  
tees, &c.,  
Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.  
Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.  
**ROSS & ROSSER.**

**DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.**  
THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.  
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Disorders arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.  
THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.  
DR. JAMES L. LEEPER, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "the Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."  
DR. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes that they are the most valuable medicine offered for constipation, and more than a cure of palpitation of the heart and general debility.  
D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine."  
SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY  
FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.  
They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Prices 75 cts. per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders.  
For sale by  
Seaton & Broderick; Maysville, G. G. Watson; Foster, Grain & Co.; Hubbard, A. Boyd; Sharpless, John T. Shephard; Grayson, Eli & Co.; Catlett; Hunter & Maddox; Ripley, Ohio.  
**FOR HIRE!**  
A NEGRO WOMAN—Good Cook, Washer, and Ironer—encumbered with a child 15 months old. Apply to  
ANTHONY T. LUGGEE, Fernleaf P. O., Mason Co., Ky.  
jan15-8w

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—  
SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PINPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or the Nerve Diseases, DERMATITIS, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, RASH ON ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.  
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgative of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.  
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.  
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they contain only a few drops of Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.  
PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.  
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, where it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.  
**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.  
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they operate the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.  
Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.  
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.  
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.  
All our remedies are for sale by  
J. J. WOOD, SEATON & BRODERICK, Maysville, Ky.  
**OUR FRIEND—OUR COMFORTER**  
**DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.**  
THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.  
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Disorders arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.  
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